TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Defeat of the Disraeli Cabinet on the Irish Church Question.

Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions Reaffirmed and a Ministerial Crisis.

The Premier and Queen in Consultation.

Explosion of a Propeller at Buffalo.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

ENGLAND.

The Debate on the Irish Church Question Highly Important Division and Defeat of the Cabinet—Speeches by Gladstone and Disraeli — Disendowment Again Voted—A Ministerial Crisis—The Premier in Consultation with the Queen. London, May 1—A. M.

The animated debate which was commenced in the House of Commons last evening on the subject of ndowment of the Irish Church establishment, as involved in the first resolve of Mr. Gladstone's three resolutions, which were affirmed in principle by the previous vote of the House, was continued to a late hour, and, the House being in Committee of the Whole, the discussion increased in interest as it ad anced, the most prominent men of the House making peeches at the close.

It soon became evident that a division would take tace before the end of the sitting.

Lord Elcho opposed the Giadstone resolves as un-

mely and unnecessary. Mr. Gladstone closed the debate on the liberal side with a powerful speech directed against the continued mainteance of the Irish Church as a State es tablishment.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli followed before the

The Debate.

LONDON, May 1-P. M. The House of Commons went into Committee the Whole immediately after assembling last night Othe first of the Gladstone resolves on the Irist Curch establishment. During the debate Mr. Wal-Pe, in the course of his remarks in opposition to Mi Gladstone's resolves, said these attacks on a clegy, such as that of the Irish Church, who were noted for the purity of their doctrine and for their eleuted learning and Christian zeal, were sure to endto the most disastrous results.

Lod Eicho followed. He said that the introducton if these resolves at the present time was unne cessary and unfortunate. The Roman Catholics of I claid would never be satisfied with anything short d supremacy in ecclesiastical matters. He regardissue presented to the House as an imperial Qe, for the Church establishments of England and a Scotland were menaced as well as that of Ireland. fance blows were struck at the whole system of the uion of Church and State in the United Kingdom After the conclusion of Lord Elcho's argument, atl at a rather late hour, in the presence of a full Huse, there being an unusual attendance of mem-bes of both parties in expectation of a division, Mr. Gidstone rose and was loudly cheered.

The leader of the opposition commenced by saying the he could not complain of the result of this log debate, as eleven night's of discussion had July demonstrated that the Irish Church esen of its creation. It was not the Church of the naion; it was not the Church of the poor, nor was it a missionary Church. It existed there only for the pupose of sustaining political supremacy on a form mot hateful to the people upon which it wa impossd. This was unendurable. No ministo kist. Now was the time to apply the remedy. The minsters had raised the Cabinet question and had broched a policy in regard to it, upon which they subequently failed to agree. He would say nothing concerning the disposal of the Church property in Ireland: for more and better information was needed on aquestion involving interests so extensive. The dutyof Partiament now was to accept justice to Ire-

Mr Glads; ne subsequently, alluding to the persona stracks which had been made upon him, denied n the most explicit manner that he had any connection with or interest in the policy or plans of either the Rimalists on the one hand or the Roman Catholes on the other. Discussing the arguments made against his propositions he said two leading objections had been presented to his plan for the decatablishment of the Irish Church. One was that it imperilled the existence of the Established Church of England; the other objection was that the time was inopportune. Ten years ago, said Mr. Gladstone, the people of Great Britain were indifferent, and the introduction of a great reform would have been untimely. Now the people are arousel, and the opportunity presented itself for at early and sound settlement of the question. The strength of the Church of Englant lay in its own merits and in the voluntary zeal of ier votaries far more than in her connection with the State. He expressed the belief that the Churchof England would lose none of her strength, even if parted from the State. She had more that from her partisans than from her foes, and the rethe Irish Established Church would strengtien the Church of England.

Mr. Disraeli immediately rose in the ministerial benches to reply and close the debate. The Premier, in a mement of the most attentive interest, com menceda bitter speech, calling the scheme for the disendovment of the Irish church one of confiscation and violence, and likely to end in its abelition in that country, a plan and result to which the people of England would never consent. Mr. Dismell continued in this strain and line of argament to the termination of his address. He deplored the act of injustice contempated by these resolves. It was an act which involved wide confiscation of property and menaced the rights of every corporation and of every person is the United Kingdom. It inevitably must predispose the public mind for a similar attack arpon the Church of England, and it undoub edly was intended to have such influence. But in spite of the virulence of the press and the pressure brought to bear by the advocates of change he firmly believed the English people would never sanction the sacrifice of sacred things to party neces sities, leading, as it was sure to lead, to results only

Mr. Ghdstone resumed his seat amidst loud cheers,

The Division. At half-past two o'clock this morning the House divided on the first of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions which reads Ithus:-"That, in the opinion of this House, it is necessary that the Established Church of Ireland should cease to exist as an establishmentdue regard being had to all personal interests and to all individual rights of property."

to be described as revolutionary.

The tellers announced the results thus :-

The appointement of the result was received with tond and prolonged cheering from the liberal benebes. This is an increased majority of seven over the majority by which the government was beaten before the Easter vacation.

Course of the Cabinet.

Mr. Disraeli then rose and amid the most prof silence said this decision so altered the relations of the Ministry and the House of Commons that the government needed time to consider what action it would take. He accordingly moved that the House

adjourn until Monday.

The motion was carried and the House accordingly adjourned, at three A. M., until Monday next.

The Premier Leaves for Osborn tion with the Queen. LONDON, May 1-3 P. M. Mr. Disraeli left Downing street this morning direct for Osborne, where Queen victoria is staying.

The Premier will consult with her Majesty on the ministerial crisis inaugurated by the vote of the House of Commons on the Irish question, and act as deemed best in the executive exigency.

> Parliament Likely to be Dissolved. LONDON, May 1-Evening.

The belief has become general that after the passage of the Reform bills for Ireland and Scotland, the Disraeli Ministry will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people on the Irish church question. The Globe—the Ministerial organ—of this afternoon in an editorial confirms this opinion.

What the British People Think.

LONDON, May 1, 1888.
All the city papers this morning comment at length on the debates, and generally consider the division a

The London Times says no one can deny the imase significance of this event. Since the motion to go into committee the tories have gained three seats in the Commons, yet the sixty majority has grown to be sixty-six. A dissolution is talked of

grown to be sixty-six. A dissolution is talked of merely to frighten members.

The London Herald says the House of Commons, by a vote, the importance of which cannot be denied, affirms that the Irish Church should be disestablished; but the House of Commons does not speak the voice of the country, as the late elections show.

The London Neves says it is satisfactory to find that the Premier disclaims the design of advising the Queen to act against the vote of the House of Commons. His duty is not to dissolve Parliament or resign, but to aid the progress of the resolves.

The London Standard deprecates the vote of want of confidence as compelling a dissolution, but fears that the liberals intend to pursue that course.

The Newmarket Races-Last Day's Sport. LONDON, May 1, 1868. The Newmarket stakes of 50 sovereigns each, three year old colts, to carry 122 pounds, fillies 117 pounds, one mile seventeen yards (twenty-one subscribers), the Marquis of Hastings' The Earl walked over.

CANDIA.

Revolutionary War Reports-Severe Sattles Between the Christian Insurgents and the Turks-Greek Allegations of Turkish Bar-

Durities. Queen's Hotel, London, May 1, 1868. Telegrams just received from Trieste report that the Athens journals to hand in that city contain important intelligence from Crete, to the effect that the insurrectionary war against the Turks is continued with much animation by the Christian revolution-

The Greek newspapers announce that a battle, which endured the entire day, was fought at Apoco-rona on the 14th of April, and that the insurgents claimed a victory at its close.

Fights had also taken place, it is said, between the army of liberation and the troops of the Sultan, on the 11th, 12th, 15th and 16th of April; but they ended without such decisive result as that had from the engagements of the 14th ultimo.

The Athens editors again allege that the Turkish soldiers commit great outrages on the inhabitants at every point where they obtain complete control

The steamers employed in running the Turkish blockade of the Candian coast, for the relief of the Christians and the landing of munitions of war for their use, continue to ply from the ports of Greece

PORTUGAL.

The United States Squadron in the Tagus. LISBON, May 1, 1868.

The Mediterranean squadron of the United State fleet in the European waters has arrived in the Tagus, including the flagship Franklin with Admiral Farragut on board. The Admiral was warmly welcomed on his return to this city.

IRELAND.

George Francis Train's Bankruptcy-Fenian Discharged from Prisons.
DUBLIN, May 1, 1868.

George Francis Train was brought before the Court of Bankruptcy this morning; but owing to the absence of the plaintiff, Mr. McHenry, the case was adjourned proceedings against him as a political prosecution prompted by the British authorities.

E. Mahony, a head centre of the Fenian organiza-tion, and several other Fenians, who have been con-fined in jall here for some time past, have been dis-charged from custody and released from all further legal proceedings by a warrant issued by the Lord Lieutenant of ireland.

FRANCE.

The Bank Returns,

The official returns of the Bank of France, publishto-day, show that the metalic reserve of that institution has increased to 3,400,000 francs during the past week.

MEXICO.

Outrages on American Citizens at Mouterey. GALVESTON, May 1, 1868. Special messengers from Consul Ulrich, at Monterey, Mexico, have arrived here on the way to Washiugton, bearing special despatches to Secretary Seward relative to wanton outrages on six American citizens at that place. It is not known whether any crime was alleged not known whether any crime was alleged against these men, but the Consul reports that they were imprisoned among felons and vermin by order of the Governor's secretary, and made to do scavenger work and other menial and disgusting offices. On refusing to do this at first they were flogged by one of the convicts, and on being released a day or two after no apology or redress was made, and they were compelled to pay for the return of the valuables which had been taken from them on their committal. The names of these citizens are Montgomery, Rice, Potter, Kathreus, Lachardt and Scaptha. The messenger left Montercy on the 24th of April, and brings no further news of importance.

CALIFORNIA.

The Democratic Convention-Election of Dele gates-Nomination for Congress.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1, 1868.

The State convention of the democratic party of California now in session in this city has elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in New York, on the 4th of July next. Ex-Governor Bigler is one of the delegates. Both wings of the party in this State are represented. It is ex-pected that Mr. Axtell, the present member of Con-gress from this district, will be nominated by the

Departure of the Chinese Embassy-The Specie SAN FRANCISCO, May 1, 1868.

Hon. Anson Burlingame and the other members of the Chinese Embassy salled from this port to-day, on board the steamship Colorado, bound for Panama. The distinguished ambassador was taken leave of by a large concourse of persons, who had assembled to witness the departure of the embassy. The forts in the harbor fired the customary salutes. The Colorado has on board 385 passengers and carries, principally on New York account, \$696,000

PENNSYLVANIA.

Election in Lancaster-A Republican Victory and Gain.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 1, 1868. The city election took place to-day. The democratic majority for City Auditor is 324. There is a democratic loss on the Mayor since last year of 187 votes The republicans gain eight members of the council, which make a tie vote on the joint ballot. One branch of the council is republican by three majority, the first time in many years. The republicans the utilitiant, and are parading the streets with a band of music. TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Explosion of a Propeller Botter at Buffalo

Eleven Persons Killed. BUFFALO, May 1, 1868. sulting in the death of eleven persons, the injury others and a heavy loss of property. As the propel lor Governor Cushman, commanded by Captain H. W. Thompson, was moving out of the lock at about half-past ten this morning, her boiler exploded complete wreck. The explosion was terrible in its effect, shaking the building for several blocks adja-cent to the locality at which the disaster occurred. Its force was so great that one of the deck hands was hurled over a Sturgis elevator one hundred an

The following is a list of those who were kills, and whose bodies have been recovered. Peter McDermot, fireman.

Barney Lester, freman.
Frank Smith, deck hand.
Lewis Anderson, deck hand.
Herman Frowing, deck hand.
The following named persons were killed by the
explosion, but their bodies have not been found:

H. S. Gilbert, first engineer.
John Durock, deck hand.
William Abbott, deck hand.

John Durock, deck hand.

William About, deck hand.

A. G. Siewart, deck hand.

George Lewis, deck hand.
Jeremiah Morro, deck hand.
Jeremiah Morro, deck hand.

The propeller Governor Cushman is totally destroyed. Mr. Dwight Scott, of Cieveland, Ohio, was her
owner, and she was valued at \$37,500. Partial insurance had been effected in this city upon her hull.
Her cargo consisted of over 20,000 bushels of
wheat, part of which was to be discharged at
Port Colborne, to which place she was going
at the time of the explosion. The wheat was insured
in the Western Insurance Company of this city and
in the Security and Home Insurance Company of
New York.

Three persons were injured in addition to those Three persons were injured in addition to those killed. Among them is Captain Thompson, who received a slight cut on the head. His wife was on board, but she fortunately escaped unburt.

Jeff Davis' Bail Bond to be Renewed.

RICHMOND, May 1, 1868. Jeff Davis' bail bond will be renewed to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court. It is confidently announced that his trial be commenced on the last of this month or the middle of the next. He will not appear personally in the court to-morrow.

GEORGIA.

A Board of Officers to Investigate the Election Affairs.
Augusta, May 1, 1868.

General Meade has issued an order convening a board of officers at Atlanta on the 4th inst. to count the returns of the election and report the names of the officers elected to the Commanding General. The board is empowered to examine into the conduct of the election abuses, frauds, &c., and report the fact to general Meade. The Board has power to send for persons and papers and all the authority necessary to make the investigation.

Firemen's Parade in Savannah.

SAVANNAH. MAY 1, 1868. A granc parade of firemen took place to-day. Seven visiting companies and seven steamers were in the procession. The Germania of Savannah won the first prize.

ALABAMA.

Trial of an Editor by Military Commissio A Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted-General Meade Refuses to Stop the Trial.

MONTGOMERY, May 1, 1868. Some time ago Mr. Ryland Randolph, editor of the Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, became engaged in an affray with a negro, which resulted in the negro being killed. Mr. Randolph was arrested and carried be fore the Circuit Court, where he was held to bail to answer for the offence. Being informed subsequently that the military authorities had issued an order for his arrest, he came on here and reported in person to of the district of Alabama, qy whom he was placed in confinement and his trial by a military comnission ordered. Mr. Clanton, counsel for prisoner, then, on Monday last, applied for a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Busteed Judge of the United States Court in Alabama, and the application was granted. The military authorities, however, refused to obey the writ, and still hold the prisoner, whose trial was to commence today, the military court having assembled for that purpose. Mr. Clanton next addressed General Meade, and the following telegraphic correspondence took place between them yesterday and today: writ of habeas corpus from Judge Busteed

day:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 30, 1868.

To General Meade:—Judge Busteed has granted a writ of habeas corpus in kyland Randolph's case, returnable on the 5th of May at this place. Please stop the trial by military commission, which will commence at Selma to-morrow. Answer.

ATLANTA, Ca., May 1, 1868.

To LANTA CLANTON.—The commanding general control of the commanding general case.

To JAMES A. CLAUTON:-The C ral declines to grant the request contained in your telegram of yesterday.

R. C. DUNN, A. A. G.

LOUISIANA.

Nominees to the Chicago Convention-The Rights of Convents-Quarantine Orders.

New Orleans, May 1, 1868. The Radical State Convention to-day nominated H. C. Warmouth, W. P. Kellogg, Thomas W. Conway and Bernard Soulla delegates to the Chicago Con-vention for the State at large. Three of these are

white men from Northern States, and the status of the fourth, Soulla, is doubtful.

The courts have decided the case of the colored alderman who sued a convent for the non-admission of his daughter be dismissed, the convent not being a corporate body and therefore not liable to be sued. Quarantine orders have been issued.

MISSISSIPPI.

General Gillem's Intentions in Regard to the Coming Election—Personal Matter in the

General Gillem has informed the Reconstruc-tion Convention that no restriction upon electors other than those imposed by the Reconstruction acts will be recognized in the election for the ratification of the constitution. He for the ratification of the constitution. He will appoint the registrars and conduct the election in strict accordance with the Reconstruction act. But if the Convention desires they may designate parties to be present at the counting of the votes. The election will be ordered about thirty days after the adjournment of the Convention. In the convention yesterday a motion was made to appoint a committee to investigate certain charges against a delegate named Berry, which had been published in the Lexington Advertiser, and signed by General McBride. The charges are certified by affidavit, but the convention refused to sustain the motion.

ILLINOIS.

The Methodist Episcopul Conference-Opening of the Session. CHICAGO, May 1, 1868.

The fifteenth quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened this morning, Bishop Morris presiding, assisted by Bishops Scott, Ames, Janes, Clark, Thomp-son and Kingsley. Two hundred and fifty members were present, besides a large number of delegates from England, Ireland, Canada, &c.; the delegates from England, Ireland, Canada, &c.; the Southern States were represented. The roll was called by the Rev. Doctor Harris, who was then elected secretary. The rules and order of the last General Conference were adopted for the government of the present session, Il was agreed to hold sessions daily, from nine o'clock A. M. till twelve o'clock M. The question of admitting representatives from the Mission Conference of the Southern States, two of whom are colored, was then taken up and discussed during the remainder of the morning hour. Dr. Foster, of New York, proposed to refar the question to a committee, while Dr. Reed, of Cincinnatt, urged their immediate admission. The motion to refer the matter to a committee finally prevailed by a large majority.

The Conference then proceeded to fill the standing committees.

MARYLAND.

Expalsion of Aldermen of Baltimore or

Charges of Corruption.

BALTIMORE, May 1, 1868.

members of the Board of Aldermen were expelled this afternoon by a vote of fourteen to two, on a report of a special committee charging them with corruption and believy in connection with the issue of Western Maryland Raijroad bolids. THE DEATH PENALTY.

Shocking Revelations of Crime and De pravity in North Carolina—Thomas Dain Hanged for the Murder of Laura Foster.

STATESVILLE, N. C., May 1, 1868. To-day took place one of the most singular executions in the annals of crime and under the most extraordinary circumstances on record. A terrible crime was perpetrated and a trial that has not its dence was entirely circumstantial; but at nearly half-past two P. M. Thomas Dula suffered the death resence of nearly three thousand persons of his

On the 28th of May, 1866, a foul, inhuman murder was committed in the western portion of Wilkes county, in this State, the victim being Laura Foster, autiful, but frail girl, who was decoyed from he father's house in Caldwell county to a place in Wilkes known as the Bates Piace, and here brutally mile from the scene of the murder, and was placed in a grave already prepared for it. Late in August of the same year the body was discovered in a state of such decomposition that it was dimenit to identify it. There was a deep gnash in the left breast just above the heart; the wound had evidently been innicted with a large knife or dagger, causing death dered woman was enceinte. appearance of Laura excited no alarm for

everal days, as it was supposed she had gone off to get married or to visit some acquaintances in Watau-ga county; but at length the opinion became general that she had been foully dealt with, and a general search was instituted, without success at the time The community in the vicinity of this tragedy is divided into two entirely separate and distinct

The community in the vicinity of this tragedy is divided into two entirely separate and distinct classes. The one occupying the fertile lands adjacent to the Yadkin river and its tributaries is educated and intelligent, and the other, living on the spurs and ridges of the mountains, is ignorant, poor and deprayed. A state of morality unexampled in the history of any country exists among these people, and such a general system of free-loveism prevails that it is "a wise child that knows its father." This is the Bates Place, where the body was discovered by blood marks, and where some ten or twelve families are living in the manner described. It is a poor country, covered with thickets and a dense under growth, and an attempt had been made to conceal the blood by covering it with bushes.

Soon suspicion attached to Thomas Dula, a returned Confederate soldier, and one Pauline Foster, an illegitimate cousin of the decased, and, like her, also frail, as the guilty parties. Pauline was then servant to Mrs. Melion, and between her and Dula a criminal intimacy was known to exist, as also was the case between the deceased and Dula, and hence suspicion more particularly to the culprit because Pauline had mysteriously disappeared for a time after the murder. Her character was the most abandoned of ail, and under the influence of brandy she admitted, when asked, that "Tom Dula and me killed Laura;" but, apparently recollecting herself, would make no further revelations. A day subsequent to this Pauline, when criminated by Mrs. Mellon, confirmed the above statement, and she was arrested and confined in the jail of Wikes county. Here she made a confession recriminating Mrs. Mellon, confirmed the above statement, and she was arrested and confined in the jail of Wikes county. Here she made a confession recriminating Mrs. Mellon, who, she alleged, was jealous of Laura, and she guided a party to the place where the body was discovered.

she guided a party to the place where the body was discovered.

Meantime, Dula had fled the country, but was purshed and arrested in Tennessee, where he was found under an an assumed name. He was then lodged in jail upon the evidence of Pauline, as was also Mrs, Mellon as accessory before the fact. True bills were found against both by the Grand Jury of Wilkes, but upon affidavit of the prisoners the trial was removed to Iredell county.

The most intense interest was manifested in this trial, which lasted several days, by the people here and of the surrounding counties. Nearly all the people on the Bates Place were examined, and the most extraordinary revelations of deprayed morality were developed. Wilson Foster, the father of the deceased, testified that when he arose on the morning of Laura's disappearance his horse was also gone; that he traced the animal to the Bates Place; that he knew the track by a peone; that he traced the animal to the Bates Place; that he knew the track by a peculiarity in one of the hoofs. He never saw his daughter alive again, but he saw and recognized her body; knew Dula had been in the habit of visiting his daughter, and had seen them in bed together, and that they had two private conversations on the Monday and Wednesday respectively preceding her disappearance. Furtuer testimony went to show that Laura and Dula were both seen on the morning of the murder travelling by different

preceding her disappearance. Further testimony went to show that Laura and Duia were both seem on the morning of the murder traveiling by different routes from the direction of her home to the Bates Place, with a view, as was supposed, to marry Duia; that Dula had borrowed a mattock, the implement with which the grave was dug, the day previous, and that he had been heard to say that he contracted a disease from the murdered girl for which he would be revenged upon her. It was also proven that Dula changed his name, and when being brought back from Tennessee attempted to escape.

This comprised the essential testimony, and the witnesses generally appeared impressed with the disease contracted by Dula from the murdered woman was imparted by him to Mrs. Melion, who forced him to the commission of the crime on that account. An appeal was granted from the first trial, and a second one had, when the same witnesses were examined, the same testimony elieted, and the same state of excitement existed. Governor Vance and his assistant counsel for the defence made powerful forensic efforts which were considered models of ability, but such was the evidence that no other verdict than that of guilty could be rendered.

such was the evidence that no other verdict than that of guility could be rendered.

Mrs. Ann Mellon has not yet been tried, though she was present at both of Dula's trials, and, like him, heard his sentence without exhibiting any visible emotion. She is apparently about twenty-five years of age, is the illegitimate daughter of one Carlotta Foster, and is a most beautiful woman. She is entirely uneducated, and though living in the midst of depravity and ignerance has the manners and bearing of an accomplished lady, and all the natural powers that should grace a high born beauty. This may in part account for the great influence she obtained over Dula, with whom she is illegitimately connected, and also for the fact that he persistently denies all knowledge of and participation in the murder.

demies all knowledge of and participation in the murder.

Pauline Foster, the principal witness against both the accused, is remarkable for nothing but debasement, and may be dismissed with the statement that she has since married a white man and given birth to a negro child.

Thomas Dula, the condemned man, is about twenty-disc years old, five feet cloven inches bigh. Pattine Foster, the principal witness against both the accused, is remarkable for nothing but debasement, and may be dismissed with the statement that he has since married a white man and given birth to a negro civild.

Thomas Dula, the condemned man, is about twenty-five years old, five Teet cleven inches high, dark eyes, dark curly hair, and though not handsome, might be called goodlooking. He fought galiantly in the Confederate service, where he established a reputation for bravery, but since the war closed has become reckless, demoralized and a desperado, of whom the people in his vicinity had a terror. There is everything in his expression to indicate the hardened assassin—a fierce giarce of the eyes, a great degree of malignity, and a callousness that is revolting. He laughs and jokes when spoken to of his approaching end, and exhibits a shocking indifference as to hereafter, refusing persistently all spiritual comfort from attending clergymen. Yesterday evening his sister and her husband, who came with a wagon to take his body, sent him a note from his aged mother, entreating him to confess the truth for her sake, so that she would be satisfied of his gailt or innocence. But further than asking that they be allowed to see him, which request was refused, he said nothing. He still remained defiant, nor showed any signs of repentance, and seemed to have some hope of escape, though he did not say so. A confession had been looked for that might either exonerate or implicate still further his alleged accessory, Mrs. Melion, but this he refused to gave, and left the impression that she is guitty and shall not be "blowed" upon by him, though the contrary is generally believed. He partook of a hearty supper, laughed and spoke lightly, but ere the jaller left him it was discovered that his shackles were loose, a link in the chain being filed through the contrary is generally believed. He partook of a hearty supper, laughed and spoke lightly, but ere the jaller left him it was discovered that his shackles were loos

hours of the condemned.

So long had this execution been pending, and as the murder was committed in one county and the trial had taken place in another, if became generally known throughout the entire western section of the State. By eigen

no or owds of people threnged the number of females being somewhat extraordinary. These, however, came mossly be-extraordinary. These, however, came mossly be-cause it was a public day, and afforded them an opcated by a broazed complexion, rustic attire, a quid of tobacco in their mouth, and a certain mountaineer look, were evidently attracted by that morbid curlosity to see an execution so general among the ignorant classes of society. The preliminaries were all arranged by Sheriff Wasson. A gallows constructed of native pine, erected near the railroad depot, in an old field—as there is no public place of execution in Statesville—was the place selected for the final tragedy. A guard had been summoned to keep back the crowd and enforce the terrible death penalty, and for the better preservation of order the barrooms were closed. The curious numbers of the people who had never seen a gallows before visited this structure, eyeing it with strange feelings, and as it was merely two uprights, with a space between them of about ten feet and a cross piece on top, under which the cart with the condemned had to pass, many singular observations were made.

Previous to his being taken from the jail to the gallows many of the condemned man's former companions in the army from the mountain region in which he lived appeared upon the streets, and some singular reminiscences of his former life were related. Among them that it was generally believed he murdered the husband of a woman at Wilmington, in this State, during the war, with whom he had then criminal intercourse. The opinion of all was that he was a terrible, desperate character, and from their knowledge of his former career an anxiety and singular curlosity was excited among them to see how he died. Few there were who pitted him, dying, as they believed him, guitty without a confession, and none sympathized with him.

At eighteen minutes before one o'clock, the guard being formed in hollow square, the condemned was led forth attended by the Sheriff and some assistants, and with a smile upon his features, took his seat in the eart, in which was also his coffin, beside his seat. ire, a quid

being formed in hollow square, the condemned was led forth attended by the Sherif and some assistants, and with a smile upon his features, took his seat in the cart, in which was also his coffin, beside his sister and his brother-in-law. The procession moved slowly through the streets, accompanied by large crowds, male and female, whites and blacks, many being in carriages and many on horseback and on foot. While on the way to to the gallows he looked cheerful and spoke continually to his sister of the Scriptures, assuring her he had repented and that his peace was and spoke continually to his sister of the Scriptures, assuring her he had repented and that his peace was made with God. At the gallows throngs of people were already assembled, the number of females being almost equal to that of the males. The few trees in the field were crowded with men and boys, and under every imaginable shade that was present were huddled together every imaginable species of humanity.

in the field were crowded with men and boys, and under every imaginable shade that was present were huddled together every imaginable species of humanity.

Soon the procession came in sight, accompanied by horsemen dashing over the field, dispersing the crowd, and at eight minutes past one the cart was halted under the gallows. The condemned man appeared unaffected by the sight, but talked incessantly to his sister and others of religion, trying, if possible to assure them that he had a repented. Upon being informed by the Sherinf that he could address the assembled crowd he arose, and turning his dark eyes upon them spoke in a loud voice which rang back from the woods as if a demon there was mocking the tone and spirit of a wretch who weil when he was going into eternity with an unconfessed murder upon his mindsand faisehoods on his lips. He spoke of his early chidhood, his parents and subseqent career in the army, referred to the dissolution of the Union, made blasphemous allusions to the Deity, invoking that name to prove assertions that he knew were, some of them at least, false. The politics of the country he discussed freely, and upon being informed, in reply to a question of his, that Holden was elected Governor of North Carolima, he branded that person as a secessionist and a man that could not be trusted. His only reference to the murder was a half explanation of the country and the different roads and paths leading to the scene of the murder was a half explanation of the country and the different roads and paths leading to the scene of the murder, in which all sated had there been no lies sworm against him he would not have been there. This concluded his speech, which had lasted nearly one lour, and after an apparently affectionate farewell of his sister, who was then removed from the cart, the rope, which all the time had been round his neck, was thrown over the gallows and fastened. Standing there on the brink of eternity this man, calm in the presence of that vast crowd, refused to adminipublicity

feet and the neck was not broken. He breather about five minutes and did not struggle, the puls beating for ten minutes, and in the free minutes life was declared extinct by Dr. Campbell, attending surgeon. After hanging for twenty minutes the body was cut down and given over to the afflicte relative for the terribular from the first part of the first part of

body was cut down and given over to the afficted relatives of this terrible criminal.

Thus closed the career of a man who, though young in years, ignorant and depraved in character, was one of the most confirmed and hardened criminals of the age in which he lived. As yet the written confession above given has not become known, and the greatest anxiety is evinced among the people to ascertain whether he has left any confession that he might be too proud to make them in public. His reticence, however, is accounted for by the wish that he would not implicate his accomplice, Mrs. Anne Mellon, now to be tried.

the flames, but they were made to subdue the flames, but they were mavailing, most of the buildings being constructed of wood, and the fire engines not being of a sufficient capacity to control the fire. Besides the Sherwood Hotel, the store of W. S. Bublee & Son, Laman Hart's house, barn and carriage manufactory, residence and barn of D. Smith, James t. Stone's harness manufactory, the store of Faul & Marcus, Hoa. William Clap's dwelling house and barn, two houses belonging to Mrs. Carpenter, and the Episcopal church, the only place of worship in the village, were destroyed. The amount of insurance is unknown.

CUBA.

Commercial and Marine Intelligence. HAVANA, May 1, 1867. Sugar, 7 & 8 reals per arobe for Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, and 8% a 10 reals for Nos. 15 to 20. Dutch standard, and 8% a 10 reals for Nos. 15 to 20. Moisses sugar, 6 a 7% reals per arobe for Nos. 7 to 10. Muscovado sugars, 7 a 7% for inferior to common refining, 7% a 7% for fair to good refining and 8 a 8% reals for fair to good grocery grades. Lumber, \$27 a \$30 per 1,000 feet for white pine and \$20 a \$24 for pluch pine. Tar, \$4 25 a \$4 50 per bl. Bacon, 14%c. a 16c. per lb. Tallow, 11%c. a 12c. per lb. Freights steady and unchanged from last week's quotations. Flour and molasses unchanged.

Exchange on London 10% a 11 per cent premium; on United States, in currency, 29 a 29% discount; in gold, 1% a 2 premium.

gold, 1% a 2 premium.

Sailed, steamers Nevada for Vera Cruz and Juni-ata for Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 1—5 P.
M.—Consols closed at 03% a 94 for money. American securities closed at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 70%; Illinois Central Railway shares, 96%; Erie Railway shares, 46%.

PRANKFOET BOURSE—FRANKFOET, May 1—5 P. M.—United States bonds closed strong at 75% a 75% for the issue of 1862.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, May 1—5 P. M.—The Bourse is steady and rentes closed nominally unchanged.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool., May 1—6 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations:—Middling uplands, 12%d. a 12%d.; middling of leans, 12%d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. The total stock affont bound for England is estimated at 325,000 bales, of which 23,000 were taken by exporters and 11 000 to speculators. The total stock of cotton in warehouse and on shipboard is 524,000 bales, of which 23,000 were taken by exporters and 11 000 to speculators. The total stock of cotton in warehouse and on shipboard is 524,000 bales, of which 241,000 are American. According to the corrected telegraphic returns from Bombay the amount of cotton shipped from that port for Engalnd up to April 17, since the last previous report, is 30,400 bales.

Trappe Report.—Liverpool., May 1.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is dull and heavy.

Liverpool. Bereadstuyrs Markett.—Liverpool., May 1—5 P. M.—The market closed dull. The weather is favorable for crops. Corn 7s. 9d. per quarter: Wheat 16s. 1d. for white California, and 14s. 6d. for red Western. Barley 5s. 1d. Onla 4s. 1d. Page advanced to 50s. Flour steady at 37s.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., May 1—5 P. M.—The market is unchanged. Pork when 16s. 1d. for white California, and 14s. 6d. for red Western. Barley 5s. 1d. Onla 4s. 1d. Page advanced to 50s. Flour steady at 37s.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpoot., May 1—6 P. M.—The inarket is unchanged. Pork of miles and page and page at 15s. for No. 12.

London Market.—London, May 1.—Sugar, 7s. per

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, May L.—The steemship Pennsylvania, Captain Hall, of the National Line, which left New York April 18, arrived here to-day on the way to Idverpool. The royal mail Cunard steemship Ruesia, Captain Cook, which salted from New York

on the 22d of April, arrived here last night, and early this morning proceeded to Liverpoot. early this morning proceeded to Liverpool.

SOUTHARPTON, May I.—The steamship Hammonia, Captain Meier, of the Hamburg-American
Steamship Company's Line, which left New York.

April 21, arrived at this port at ten o'clock this morning.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEERLY HERALD of the present week, now

ready, contains the very latest European News by the cable up to the hour of publication; Telegraphic Defeat and Death of King Theodorus; the Sandwick Islands, Central and South America, Mexico and other points; the Impeachment Trial of Pres Johnson; an interesting and very useful article on the "Horse;" the "Physiology of the Earth;" "Behind the Scenes," being extracts from the Kechley-Lincoln Book; the Current News of the Week; the Fashions; Amusements; Varieties; Facetiæ; Scien-tific, Artistic, Sporting, Political, Religious and Literary Intelligence; Editorial articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all important and interesting events of

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